of the Duke Maximillian of Bavaria would be the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERFOOL MARKET.—(From the Liverpool Courier, June 17.)—American and Canadian white Wheat 9:4339, and red and mixed 8:39:6. Flows—Ohio 33:43316. Philadelphia 32:232/6, Canadian 33:254s

red and mixed \$ 3.26.6 Fig. 10.28.—Ohio 53.43.35, Fhilladelphia 32.23.26, Canadias 33.424s

Liverfool, Tuesday Morning.—Cottox—Our Cottom market closed to day quiet but steady, at the prices current last Friday f the raies of three days foot up 17.600 bales, of which Speculators took 1,000 and Exporters an equal quantity.

Breadstuffs markets as well as the London and other leading Breadstuffs markets continue very firm, and holders have to-day increased their demands to the extent of 5d. 471 for Flour, and 1926 for Wheet, and though the transactions to-day were not very extended, these commodities were held firmly at the advances. Indian Corn has been in moderate demand at about the rates current last week, and the market closed steady at Friday's prices.

Provisions—General dullness prevails for Beef, Pork and Bacon, especially for the latter. Some holders of Lard have advanced their rates 6d. 271, but the advance is strongly resisted by purchasers. Mesers Hiciardson, Spence & Co., even quote the market languid at previous prices.

Ashus—Pot and Pearl Ashus continue very quiet at previous rates.

Sugas.—The market here symmethizes with the London.

rates.
Sugar-The market here sympathizes with the London market, and prices, without being quotably lower than last

market, and prices, without being quotably lower than last week, are not readily obtained.

LONDON MARKETS.—The London Money market presents no new feature. Consols closed at \$37259 for account. Our Sucan market is quite dull, and we reduce our quota-

Coffee — The demand has considerably increased, and prices have an advancing tendency.

Tra—The market has become much firmer for all qualities, and recent sales have been at a slight advance over the rates current last week.

Birapsityrs—Our market on. Monday was quite busyant, and bodiers succeeded in obtaining a slight advance over last week's prices for Flour, Wheat, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

Gen. Cassarrived here this morning, in excellent health—to use his own language, "as hearty as a buck." He will relieve Mr. Appleton, who has performed a vast deal of labor during the General's absence.

FROST NEWFOUNDLAND—EXCITEMENT ABOUT LEAD-MINES.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, St. JOHNS, June 27, 1857.

The weather continues unusually wet and cold for the season. It has been raining for two days past, but our telegraph lines work admirably, and communications are received from our office, No. 21 Wall street, New-York, in from twenty to thirty minutes.

There is a great excitement here about minerals, in consequence of the large quantity of lead being got out of the mine near Placeutia Bay, belonging to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co.

[The above dispatch left St. Johns at 16:15 s. m., and was received 8:48 s. m.]

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION The Democratic State Convention, in session at Milledgeville, have settled their difficulty by nominating Judge Joseph Brown for Governor of this State.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER KHERSONESE.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

The steamer Khersonese sailed from here this afterpoon via Halifax and St. Jonhs for Liverpool.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. . \$19,076 . 1,032,560 Total.... The imports of the corresponding week in 1856 were. Doctones in 1837...... @215,484 FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS CITY OF BALTIMORE AND NORTH STAR.

The steamships City of Baltimore and North Star arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning, bringing dates to the 17th-the same as reported from Quebec by the steamship Indian; which will be found else-

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

ST. ANTHONY, M. T., June 20, 1857. The result of the election for members of the Constitutional Convention, as settled by the official canvass, is not yet known, but enough is known to make it sure that the Republicans will have a working majority in that body, which will secure a fair and impartial apportionment of the new State for members of the first Legislature and members of Congress. Had the present apportionment been just and equal, the Republican majority in the Convention would be much larger. It was made two years ago, when the population was about 55,000. Now it is from 200,000 to 250,000, and whole counties have been almost entirely peopled with a dense population since that time. This increase is chiefly

The vote is very light, except in the large towns,
where the Irish principally live. They turned out
almost to a man, of course went the entire "Dimalmost to a man, of course went the chure "Dimmyeratic" and in general obeyed the injunction of
their leaders: "Vote early and often." In this
city over 350 out of a little more than 1,000 votes
polled were cast by the Irish, from 50 to 100 of them
being illegal. In St. Paul the Democrats freely admit, in conversation, that from 800 to 1,000 of the
2,800 votes polled were illegal. So in Minneapolis;
so in Stillwater. Notwithstanding, the popular vote
is undoubtedly Rapublican, and from the vote polled. is undoubtedly Republican, and from the vote polled, I judge that three-fifths of the voters of the new

State will act with the Republican party, whenever, they act at all politically.

While the "Unterrified" hoped for a majority in While the "Unterrified hoped for a majority in the Convention, they had prepared a very nice little scheme to defeat the popular will. The Pentina District, containing a few hundred Half-Breeds diving near the north line of the Territory, west of Red River of the North, which forms the north half of the River of the North, which forms the north half of the western boundary of the proposed State, was allowed under the old apportionment one Councilor and two Representatives in the Territorial Legislature. The Congressional enabling act authoized "the people "of each Representative District in the proposed "State," to cleat, "two belongets to the Counting. "State," to elect "two Delegates to the Constitu"tional Convention for each Representative such
"district is entitled to." Just in the hurry of adjourning at the May assion, a bill was slipped
through the Territorial Legislature, authorizing through the Territorial Legislature, authorizing each Council District in the Territory to elect two delegates for each councillor it might be entitled to, and each Representative District in the Territory to elect delegates as provided by the enabling act. This would give Pembina District, lying partly in the proposed State, but not having fifty people within the limits thereof, six delegates to the Convention. There was marine for an election them. within the limits thereof, six delegates to be con-vention. There was no time for an election there, but Jo. Rolette (the same who, being Chairman of the Council Committee on Eurolled Bills, ran of last Winter with 300 to 400 bills in his pocket, all

hast Winter with 300 to 400 bills in his pocket, all baving had a third reading, in order to prevent the final passage of the bill removing the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter) has pretended to go to Pembina for certificates of election for the members elect. The late heavy storms would render the journey impracticable to him, but he will pretend to have made the journey, will return with fice, half. journey impracticable to him, but he will pretend to have made the journey, will return with five half-breeds, beside himself, to claim seats as Delegates, and with certificates for them which. Hearn, were manufactured in a room of the Fuller House at St. Paul some weeks since. Luckily, the Republican majority will be such that those certificates will not avail. Gov. Medary has commenced the work of dis-

Gov. Medary has commenced the work of disciplining the Territory, and of attempting to dragoen us into submission to the Administration, in the most approved Kansas style. In St. Authory, forming alone a Council District and a Representative District under the provisions of the law which I have cited, each party nominated two candidates from the Council District, and four from the Representative District, in correspond with the the Representative District, to correspond with the the Representative District, to correspond with the one Councillor and two Representatives now elected therefrom. One of the Democratic candidates from the Council District, however, thought that the Republican candidates from the Council District Republican candidates from the Council District Republican from the Representative District, and to get a chance of election for himself over the supposed mopopular candidate of the Republicans, he procured the Democratic ballots printed without distinction between the two nominated from the Council Disbetween the two nominated from the Council Dis-trict and the four nominated from the Representa-tive District. The Republican bullots, on the con-trary, retained the distinction. By counting the

votes without dividing the two classes, four of the Democrats would be elected, and two Republicans: the average Democratic majority being fourteen. In convassing the returns, however, the Register of Deeds for Hennepin County held that he must first ascertsin what two candidates had a majority from the IIId Council District, consisting of St. Anthony, and then what four from the Representative District of the county o had the highest number of votes, and award certifi-cates accordingly. This excluded the votes cast for Democratic candidates, as they did not express whether they were east for candidate for the Council District or the Representative District. So the certificates were issued to the six Republican can-

This was clearly the only course left open by the law to the Register, who had a mere ministerial duty to perferm. If the Convention thinks the will of the people thwarted thereby, they have the power, and they alone, to disregard the letter of the law, and go behind the returns to ascertain the people's real will.

But this doesn't suit Gov. Medary. He can't wait so long. He wants the Democratic candidates present with their certificates of election, to admit the Pembina Delegates at the organization. Accordingly, another Government official, C. L. Chase, the Territorial Secretary, one of the Democratic candidates, makes outh to sundry charges against the Register aforesaid, and the Governor forthwith the Register aforesaid, and the Governor forthwith summons him to appear and answer. Notwith-standing that on the hearing Mr. Chase, on a rigid cross-examination, was obliged to confess that one of the charges was entirely false, though sworn to by him, and although he not only utterly failed to make out any case of wrong intention on the Regis-ter's part, but it was also apparent that the Regis-ter's part, but it was also apparent that the Regis-ter's part, but it was also apparent and the Regis-ter's part, but it was also apparent that the Regis-ter's part, but it was also apparent that the Register had strictly obeyed the law, the Governor, after taking one day to consider the matter, removed Mr.

Ames (the Register) from his office.

But such arbitrary exercise of power doesn't go down here, and within two hours after Mr. Ames received notice of his removal, he was reappointed by the County Commissioners. His head was so

soon clapped on again that he was hardly aware of ever having lost it. We have had an uncommonly wet Spring. The streams are high, and the Mississippi higher than ever before since 1850. Crops are backward, and in some sections the grasshoppers (just hatched out from the eggs deposited last Fall by a swarm that visited us) have done some damage. The immi-gration continues heavier than last year, notwithgration continues beavier than last year, notwith-standing the systematic scheme adopted by the Eastern press this Spring of decrying the West in general and Minnesota in particular, thereby to create a panic. Our Territory is filling up faster than any State or Territory before her, with the best population west of the Alleghanies. Her rail-road system of 1,500 miles is made sure to be built by Congressional land grants and liberal charters. Our climate is unrivaled, our soil as good as that of Illinois; we have more wood than any State or Ter-ritory west of Indiana, and better water than any Western State; our rivers and lake ports give us great commercial facilities; our pine forests are great commercial facilities; our pine forests are almost inexhaustible; we have at this place almost as much wate-power as all the rest of the great North-West put together; and no decrying of the West, nor attempt to get up a Western panic, can prevent Minnesots (with an area of 70,000 square miles) from becoming speedily the Empire State of the Union. HENNEPIN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1857.

A strong delegation of New-Yorkers, headed by Collector Schell and tailed by little Maclay, famous for underground work, has been for several days in attendance upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Schell will commence his administration under an unexampled pressure of business. In the first place there are a good many insatiable, original Buchanan men, who have too long looked from outside the gate upon cribs well filled with public fedder. A new and very alarming theory has been urged upon the Collectors of New-York and Philadelphia. It is that all the subordinate appointments expire with the terms of those who appointed them. Under this theory Mr. Schell and Sacretary Cobb will have the distribution of about 700 offices in New-York.

The extraordinary pressure of the regular business, caused by the withdrawal of forty mulions of dollars in merchandise from the warehouses, and payment of the duty thereon, will impede the easy and rapid working of the guillotine for the first few

Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New-York, desires the place of Commissioner, under the Reciprocity treaty, for determining the limits of the fishing grounds open to the citizens and subjects of America and Great Britain. The Hon. Mr. Cushman has men engaged in marking out this new common of discary, in connection with a British Commission.

him advantageously before leng.

Gen. Cass suddenly appeared to-day at the State
Department, rushing upon Mr. Appleton with hale
and hearty vigor, showing an unabated attachment
to his office. The President will again call Gen. to his office. The President will again call Gen. Cass into council over the new diplomatic list, which has been partially formed in his absence. It will be completed before the President leaves on his Sun-

The Commissioners appointed by Mr. Cobb to inquire into the affairs of the New-York Custom-Hause are here. They will soon report upon the reforms which have been found to be necessary. It ought to be a disinterested commission, for not one of them is a New-Yorker, consisting, as it does, of Messrs. Emory of Boston. Brown of Philadelphia, and Guthrie of Pittaburgh.

Kansas affairs are again looming up to plague the Administration. The South meaning the ninger.

Administration. The South, meaning the nigger driving politicians by trade, are coming down upon Gov. Walker with characteristic ferocity. The Georgia Convention, perhaps the best machin

for man-hunting
"Since Nimrod first the bloody game began," has opened upon the Governor with some very impudent and savage resolutions requiring his recall. The reason is that the Governor is very vehemently professing impartiality between the people and the vagabonds sent to insult and outrage them by the South. Nevertheless, there is probable a vertice vagabonds sent to insut and consider a presty good understanding between Walker and the Southern managers. He is undoubtedly doing better for them than they could do for themaelves.

PEMAQUID.

SPIRITUALISM IN BOSTON.

THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR TEST. THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR TEST.
From the Boston Ecensing Transcript of Friday.

The Spiritual Experiments, invoked by the recent sharp criticisms of The Boston Courier, were commenced in a room in the Albion building, on Tremont street, yesterday afternoon, and are to be continued for several days, or until some satisfactory conclusion may be reached. We have a sketch of the session this morning—from what we will term a "clairvoyant" source—it being entirely independent of all persons present—by which we know to be perfectly reliable.

The spiritualists formed a "circle" comprising thirteen members, including the celebrated Fox girls, Mr. Allen Putnam of Royaury, Mr. Robert Carter, a representative of Judge Edmonds of New-York, Mr. G. A. Redman, and others.

The "skeptics" present were Professors Petra, Agassiz, Wyman, Horsford and Gould, and Hon. George Lunt, who represented The Courier, having according to our correspondent) a check in his pocket for \$500, payable to the spirits in case they fairly tumph in the contest.

in \$4.00, payable to the splitter in the contest.

It will be seen that the "circle" have the namerical advantage over their opponents by more than two toone. After some "rappings" had been heard, one of the Professors asked how they were produced, and the answer was that the spirits could not account for

Prof. Pierce then called in one of his students, who Prof. Pierce then called in one of his students, who, without pretending to be a spiritualist, also produced the "rappings" quite as successfull as the other side. Some attempts at moving a table without visible egency were made, but they failed, as did also some attempts at getting written communications from spirits—the excuse being that the latter were overawed by the opposing elements present. From elithe coingstats forencon, our "clair-oyast" was not specially impressed that any remarkable facts were perfermed, and has very mains already come to the correlation that "the souries" are hardly up to the fireducid of Biltz and Alexander for marvels. He is tree to say, however, that the Cambridge

Committee act with the utmost fairness toward the performers, allowing them every facility asked in any form for the sake of arriving at the truth.

FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI AND MARIETTA RAILROAD. THE DISCOMFORTS OF TRAVEL IN OLD TIMES-AGREEABLE CONTRASTS OF THE PRESENT WITH THE PAST.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18, 1857. The recent completion of a new and important line of railway from Marietta to Cincinnati auggests some curious facts by way of contracting the former facilities of travel and mails with those now enjoyed in Ohio, and, in fact, in most of the Western States. When the first colony landed at Marietta, they were almost as much out of the way of receiving letters from their friends at the East as people are now at the Sandwich Islands. When, therefore, the House of Burgesses in Virginia, soon after the settlement on the Muskingum was made at Marietts, made an appropriation of money to survey and open a road from Alexandria, on the Potomac, and open a road from Alexandra, on the Potomac, to Marietta, on the Ohio, it was considered at the latter place as a great affair, the opening of a new era. It is true there were no stage-coaches dashing along between the places, waking echoes among the Alleghenies, as the coachmen wound their "merry, merry horns." The nearest approach to a vehicle for travel was the heavy lumber graces used to for travel was the heavy lumber wagon used to transport goods to the Ohio. Still the pioneers felt a great deal nearer home when that rough road was cut through.

From Dr. Hildreth's interesting book I learn that the attention of our Government was early turned to the subject of establishing post-communi-cations with the Ohio Valley, not only for the sake of the settler, but especially on account of the mili-tary posts which were scattered along the Ohio. In 1786 a mail route was established to run from Alexandria by way of Leesburgh, Winchester, Cumberland and Bedford to Pittsburgh. In 1788, a similar route running through Lancaster, York, a similar route running through Laucaser, to a Carlisle, Chambersburgh and Bedford was established to Pittsburgh. The law passed by Congress ordained that the mail should be carried over this route once in each fortnight. From this point the mails or communications had to be sent by special mails or communications had to be sest by special messenger, a mode which was both costly and unmessenger, a mode which was both costly and nacertain. In 1794 the Postmaster-General, with Major Craig of Pittsburgh and Col. O'Hara, devised a plan for insuring regular mails down and up the Ohio. Light but strong boats were built, designed to be manned by the steersman and four oarsmen. As the savages still were hostile, every man on the boats was armed. The crew carried with them the means of doing their own cooking, which they usually did on some island, as less liable to surprise from the savages there. These mail-boats would make about sixty miles a day with the current, and about half that distance when ascending the river. The mail was carried over land from Pittsburgh to Wheeling Thence, to Cincinnati, the route was divided into four stages or relays. The relay stations were Marietta, Gallipolis and Maysville. By this means the mail was carried in six days from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and in about six days from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and in about twelve days from Cincinnati to Wheeling. These boats often carried passengers, and so cautious were the men in their voyages that the Indians never

made but one attack on a mail-boat.

When this arrangement was made the people at
Newport, Marrietta, Harmar, Belpre, Gallipolis,
Maysville and Cincinnati felt as if it brought them a great deal searer their old homes. A letter from Cincinnati to Philadelphia or Boston, would accomplish its journey by this "Swiftsure Line" in three or four weeks. It was an era in the history of mails

and travel at the West.

In 1798, the Indians having received their quietus at the hands of "Mad Anthony," this line of travel was abandoned for horse-mails. The route extended from Wheeling to Zanesville, and thence through the heart of the State to Cinciunati. The mail for Marietta as I have been told, was brought on horseback from Zanesville. As the population increased the mail facilities were increased also, until at the Post-Office in Zanesville one mail from the East a week was received.

If we now leave the matter of mails to examine

If we now leave the matter of mans to examine
the facilities of travel in the State enjoyed by the
good people of Marietta and vicinity, we shall have
another point of contrast between the past and the
present. In Dr. Hildreth's biographical sketch of
Dr. Jabez True, the first physician at Marietta—a
very interesting man he was—he relates the fact that
after the close of the Indian war, Dr. True was compelled to "extend his rides twenty and thirty "miles, swimming his horse across the streams, with no road but foot paths and the eld Indian trails marked out by blazes on the trees." Prof. E. B. Andrews of Marietts, in his "func-

"ral discourse on the occasion of the death of the "Hon. Ephraim Cutler," quotes from the Judge's journal a passage "which well shows us the dis "comforts and perils of the early settlers." In 1799 Judge Cutler removed his family to Amestown, not far from Athens, some twenty miles wast of Ma-

far from Athens, some twenty miles wost of Marietta. Of this short journey he wrote:

"I, with four horses, took Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cutler and all our children to go twenty tailes through an entire wilderness to our new home. Night overtook us before we were able to cross Sharp's Fork of Federal Creek, and we were obliged to encamp. We experienced a very rainy night. The creek in the morning was rapidly rising. I harried, got Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cutler and the children, with the baggage and horres, over the creek, all except A. G. Brown—now Judge Brown of Athens—then a child three or four years old, whom I took in my arms; and as I stepped on a drift of flood-wood which reached across the creek, it broke away from the bank. We were in great danger, but a gracious Providence preserved us, and we got safely across. We arrived at our camp, near where we built our cabin, May 7, 1799."

The late Judge Jacob Burnet began to pratice law in Cincinnati in 1796. His business in Court com-pelled him to take journeys to Vincennes, Marietta and Detroit. The and Detroit. These tedious journeys were per-formed on horse back. It was usual in those days for two or more persons to travel together, allowing a pack horse to carry the baggage and provisions for two persons. In his "Notes on the North-West Territory" Judge Burnet speaks of frequently camping out in the woods over night, and of being compelled to swim streams that were swollen by freshets. His eulogist, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, well said in his discourse on the occasion of Judge Burnet's death, "He traveled to Marietta, Detroit and "Vincennes in order to attend the Court, held for two or more persons to travel together, allowing net's death, "He traveled to startetta, Petroli and
"Vincennes, in order to attend the Courts held
"in those places. By bridle paths, by blazed trees,
"fading streams, through the deep wet soil, often
"camping on the ground, this young lawyer in
"delicate health, but with indomitable enterprise " and perseverance, prosecuted his work." It is also related that the delegates from Marietta to the Convention, which in 1802 formed the State Con-stitution, in their journey to Chilicothe had to camp out in the woods. At an ear-lier date and for several years after, when gentlemen from Marietta wished to vist Columbus, or Detroit, or Gallipolis, or Cincinnati, they were compelled to make their arrangements for the contingency of spending the night in the woods. In the first newspaper published in Ohio was the stand-ing advertisement of a certain publican who not only kept tavern, but assisted travelers in making prevision for these journeys through the wilderness to Sandusky, Cincinnati, or Wheeling. It was then just as necessary to make these preparations for the disagreeable contingencies of wilderness travel as there it is now to cross the deserts of Arabia. I have met several ladies who made the jearney to the West from New-England on horseback, and it was net an uncemmen thing for them, after crossing the Ohio, to camp out at night. In some instances they were under the necessity of swimming their horses across the streams. And this reminds me of Judge Burnet's remark, that in purchasing a riding herse in these days his qualities as a summer were secrtained with as much for riding easily and for bottom.

By reference to pumphlets, books, letters, &c., in

this manner we obtain a lively view of the discon-torts of travel in Ohio fifty years ago, but especially to those in the hill country from Marietia to Athens, Chilicothe and Cincinnati. The steamer on the Ohio and Muskingum, the stage-conclus to Zanceville, and the opening of good carriage roads in every direction, have greatly diminished these discomforts; but in spice of these things, Marietta, a very healthy and heartiful place, has suffered very great disadits being so insocessible. But now

that the railroad is completed through the very region through which Judge Putnam and Burnet, and other pioneers had to pass so uncomfortably, the contrast of past with the present is very striking. The journey, which occupied Burnet a week in old times, will be performed in a few hours. This work has cost a good deal of money, but its owners are sanguine of success because it furnishes the shortest route from the Eastern cities to the Great West.

SICK FILLIRUSTERS RETURNED

THEIR NAMES AND CONDITION. ARRIVAL OF THE WABASH.

The United States steam-frigate Wabash, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore H. Paulding, arrived yesterday in 91 days from Aspinwall to Sandy Hook. This is a good passage for a side-wheel mail-steamer, and a remarkable one for a frigate, whose steam-power is only auxiliary. She has proved herself to be a very fast ship, going thirteen and fourteen knots under canvas and ten knots under steam alone. She brings 121 officers and men who served under Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, and 13 women and 5 children. Seventy are sick and wounded, some of them very severely.

Her Britannic Majesty's screw ship-of-the-line Orion and steam-sloop Tartar remained at Aspinwalli, also the United States sloops-of-war Saratoga and Cyane. Col. Philip R. Thompson died June 24, and was buried at sea.

The following is a list of the officers of the Wabash: The following is a list of the officers of the Wabash:
Commodore, Hiram Paulding, Captain, Frederick Englei,
Lieutenants, Geo. T. Sinclair, E. A. Barnet, D. M. Faifax, J.
C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush and Hudson M. Garland; Fleet Surgeon, G. R. B. Horner, Purser, McKean Buchsnau; Captain of Marines, B. Macomber; Chapain
Mores B. Chase; Chief Zngineer, James W. King; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otla; Second Lieutenant of Marines,
James Lewis; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Johnson, Jr.; Countrodore's Secretary, Tarail Pauldning; Midabispenn, M. Stord,
E. Lea, C. S. Norton, H. H. Dalton, A. P. Cooke, T. H. Eastman, Geo. M. Blodgett, N. Green; Captain's Clerk, A. O. Shud;
Purser's Clerk, E. Mellach; First Assistant Engineers,
W. S. Stamm, E. W. Manuing; Third Assistant Engineers, P. G. Peltz, T. J. Jones, G. J. Barry, J. W. Thomson,
Ir.; Boatswain, Charles Woodland; Gunner, Wm. H. Hamilton; Carpenter, N. Mager; Sallmaker, James Ferguson,
LIST OF WALKER'S MEN BROUGHT HOME IN THE LIST OF WALKER'S MEN SHOUGHT HOME IN THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE WARASH.

Those marked with an * are sick.

Brig. Gen Edwd J. Sanders. Capt. Wm. H. Hearsey.

Col. Philip R. Thompson, dled Lt. James Small. Col. Philip R. Thompson, died at sea.

Lt. Col. Edwd. H. McDonald.
Lt. Col. Henry L. Potter.
Lt. Col. Geo. W. M. Leonard.
Lt. James C. Schermerhorn.
Lt. Col. Band. Griffin.
Capt. John M. Griffin.
Capt. John M. Griffin.
Capt. Jennes Dunnican.
Capt. Wm Northbridge.
Capt. Wm Northbridge.
Capt. Jeromo Johnson.
Capt. Leonard.
Capt. Renj. F. Whittler.
Capt. Wm Northbridge.
Capt. Jeromo Johnson.
Capt. Renj. F. Whittler.
Capt. Wm Northbridge.
Capt. Capt. Capt. Capt. Capt. Capt. Capt. Cap COTE

Wm. Butts.
Fravel Belcher.

Wm. Kelley.
James M. Norman.
George Canfield.
R. A Fulton.
John Roark.
Wm. Kert.*
Wm. H. Laster.
M. P. Stewart.
Geo. McMilleu.
George Canfield.
Geo. McMilleu.
Geo. McMilleu.
Geo. McMilleu.
Geo. McMilleu.
L. P. Hearn.
Frank Bannett.
M. H. Blake.*
W. J. Andrews.*
John Rodgers.
Alexander Owens.
Newman Trowbridge.
John M. West. cor. N. O. Delta.
John M. West. cor. N. O. Delta.
John M. West. cor. N. O. Delta.
John M. Henry Bartow.*
W. J. Jewell.*
Henry Bartow.*
Wm. Milos.*
Nathan Parmer.*
John Blunderman.
Walter J. Scott.*
Joseph B. Reneau.*
P. S. Graves.*
Patrick Ward.*
Hiran Marshall.*
Benj. Weed.
A. O. Lindsay.*
Jas. A. Adams.
Thomas Clarke.
James Allen.*
James E. True.* Jacob Calmos.
Nicholes Trapp.
Wm. Rheo.
Charles W. Graves.
George H. Thompkins
Stephen Brinkley.
Robert Brinee.
Wm. W. Holmes
Jacob Mc Kinney.
Charles Allen.
Henry Miller.
Levi Price.
Joseph Clumph.
John D. Fontaine.
Thomas Doyle.
George Whittemore.
A. N. B. Sharp.
S. M. Cansby.
Henry Ames.
R. W. Swinney.
Henry D. Loomis.
Jack Williams.
John Bartlett.
M. P. Hungvett.
D. J. Douovan.
James Thompson.
Michael Hertz.
A. J. Harrison.
J. Kornbacher.
Leven Keenen. J. Harrison. Kornbacher. Michael Lamb."
Oscar Carson, boy
Win, Carson, boy
John Anderson."
James H. Neill.
James Tryon."
Alexander Barr."
George Lown.
Win, McGilvray.
Joseph Ayent."

Jan A. Adama.
Thomas Clerke.
James R. Tuel.
Andrew J. Lincoln.
John Williams.
Wm. Porter.
John G. Clarke.
Robert R. CragHigh McKay.
M M Nevill Bainey.
John Dacey. Joseph Avent.
Edward T. Mullen.
J. W. Horr. Durean Livingston. Alexender Leggett. John Kayset. Wm. H. Carson. Wm. H. Coc. Mrs. Sanders.
Mrs. Potter.
Mrs. Potter.
Mrs. Potter (child).
Henry Potter (child).
Mrs. Teller (child).
Chas. A. Teller.
S-novita Catarina Bravo.
Mrs. Cole. Juliana Cole (child).

Charles Winner, and William Begley, privates, died on board the U.S. sloop-of-war Cyane, on her passage

from Greytown to Aspinwall. T. Edwards, private, staid ashore at Aspinwall. Wabash, from Aspinwall:

Myndert Schermerhorn, native of New York; Peter Milling ton native of Rhode Island; Win. Brant, German, seaman in American service; Henry Smith, German, seaman in American service; John J. Atwood, native of Maine; Francis Davis, na-tive of Kentucky; George Cook, New-York. Total, 7 men. Cel. Philip R. Thompson died June 21, and was buried at sea.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL. Mr. Maitland, Surgeon's Steward, furnished our reporter with the following list of the men in hospital on the Wabash, and the nature of their wounds:

he Wabash, and the nature of their wounds:

1. Jemes Adama, gunshot wound of left hand.

2. Robert R. Craig, gunshot wound of left arm.

3. Hugh McKay, stunp right leg.

4. A. O. Linkay, wound of right arm.

5. James E. Teel, and unders, left leg.

6. Henjand Clark ulcor, left leg.

7. Thomas Clark ulcor, left leg.

8. J. O. Clark, gunshot wound, right leg and ulcers.

9. John Bacey, gunshot wound, left thigh, and ulcer.

10. A. G. Lincoln, ulcers, right leg.

11. P. S. Graves, extensive ulcer, left leg, smaller on right.

12. J. W. Soott, ulcer, right arkie.

13. P. Ward, ulcer, right leg.

14. John Blanderman ulcers, both legs.

15. John Blanderman ulcers, both legs.

16. Danie! Donovan, ulcers, left ankie and foot.

17. Nathan Parmar, gunshot wound, thighs, ulcers following.

18. John Williams, unshot wound of thighs, daring well.

19. Wm. Miles, gunshot wound near left knee joint.

19. Wm. Porter, gunshot wound eff leg; doing well.

21. M. M. Rainey, seelles and ulcers.

22. J. E. Reneau, Include wounds of chest, pustulous opense communicating with pleural cavity on each side.

23. Dewitt C. Williams, Ohlo, gunshot wound of left knee joint.

24. Levi Prior, Baitinore, loss of right arm, and ulcer.

25. A. J. Harrisson, E., S., gunshot wound of left knee joint.

26. Levi Prior, Baitinore, loss of right arm, and ulcer.

27. William J. Jewel, Virginis, ulcer.

28. Practic R. Sweeney, Missouri loss of left ankle.

29. C. W. Graves, Alabama, ulcer of ankle and left fore arm.

Moet of these men are utterly destitute and helplass.

Most of these men are utterly destitute and helplese Commodore Paulding will andeavor to get the wounded icto the New-York Hospital. The Wabash lay at Quarantine nearly all day yesterday, and came to an at chor last night off pier No. 1, North River. Some of the passengers came ashore at once, but the major-ity remained on board all night. They will be landed to-day, when those who can will have to shift for them-

From Mr. John Tabor, late editor of El Nicara grease, who came in the Wabash, we have obtained the following account of events in Nicaragua subsequent to Walker's capitulation. MR. TABOR'S NARRATIVE.

These men on the Wabash are for the most part the

sick and wounded portion of Walker's army, which he left at Rivas when he went off on the sloop-of-war St. Mary's. Commander Davis of that vessel eft us on the night after Walker's departure, in charge of Dr. Taylor; but owing to some distrabance in the camp we were turned over to Gen. Canas of the Costa Rican army. Under his protection we remained in Rivas for fourteen days, and received from him provisions and clothing, both of which we greatly needed. On the 2d of May all of the able men in camp, to the number of 230, were dispatched under charge of Lieut. McCorkie of the sloop-of war St. Mary's by the steamer Virgin across the lake to Tortugas, whence they were to march overland to the Gulf of Nicoya, and theree to Pants Arense on the Pacific. [These men. to the number of 304, were em-barked on board the bark J. R. Mora and taken to

Roareks, which would at once proceed with them to some port in the United States.] Our company remained in Rivas about days, when we were sent across to St. George and over the lake to San Carlos, by the steamer San Carlos. A few of our party remained in the country under assurance of protection from the Costa Ricans. Among them was Paymaster-General R. M. Martia, who deserted a few days before the capitulation, with about \$5,000 in Nicaragusz scrip belonging to Government. The others were privates, who went to work in the country. None but deserters remained, as the Costa Ricans had issued strict orders that all Americans should leave the country. We remained at San Carlos about thirty-six hours, and then proceeded to Fort Castillo, where our party was again divided, the sick going down the river, and the health, remaining, on account of the insufficient accomm tions on the steamers. The sick party left Castillo on the 17th, and came down very pleasantly until they reached the Machuca Rapids, where the boat grounded and we were left without provisions on Kelly's ranche for about thirty-six hours. His plantain-patch, however, afforded some food. While remaining there it rained very heavily, and we had to walk a mile and a half around the rapids-many of us having to swim creeks, the logs having washed away-no agreeable undertaking for wounded and suffering men. Owing to the exertions of Mr. George Murray, a colored n.ar, formerly hotel proprietor at Castillo, who had charge of the party, the boat was got afloat again, and in two days more we reached Greytown without further trouble. After remaining at Greytown for two days we were joined by our comrades at Castillo. At Greytown we were placed on board the stoamer Charles Morgan, an open boat, like a ferry-boat, on which the Costa Rican garrison of 100 men is kept, aiways anchored out in the bay two miles from Greytown and three hundred yards from the Costa Rican shore, to prevent desertion. The Morgan carries the pendant of Com. Canty, of the Costa Rican Navy, who is in command at Greytown. We were well treated there, occupying one end of the boat, while the garrison were fenced off at the other. They would not allow us to land at Greytown, except in small parties, the Mayor of the town distiking to have fillibusters on shore. We remained here some thirteen days, and I then took the English steamer for Aspinwall, with dispatches from Capty to Com, Paulding. On my arrival there the sloop-of-war Cyane started for Greytown, under orders from Com. Paulding to bring all of the distressed Americans from Greytown to Aspinwall. She returned with them on the morning of the 17th, and we were all transferred to the United States frigute Wabash on the same day, and started for New-York before sundown. W. M. Bagley, a private, died on board the Cyane at Aspinwall. Since then the only death among us has been that of Col. Thompson.

Capt. Eagle, Lieut. Sinclair, and the officers of the Wabash, have treated us with marked kindness. They provided separate spartments for the sick and the female passengers. Clothing was furnished to those who needed it, and everything done that could Dr. Horner, surgeon of the fleet, Dr. Otis and Dr.

Johnson of the Wabash, have been unremitting in their attendance upon the sick and wounded, who are now in a fair way of recovery.

WOUNDED LEFT IN RIVAS. I should have observed before that we left in Rivas about eighteen sick and wounded who were unable to be removed. Among these were Major Dolan of New Orleans, Lieut. Rayburn of Virginia, Capt. C. S. West of New Orleans, and private Rainsford, a printer, of New York, who worked for me on El Nicara guense. Capt. N. Taft of Texas came down the river with us to Greytown, but was left behind by the Cyane. The sick in Rivas were left in charge of Dr. Robert T. Royston and Dr. J. H. Colman, who were engaged for that service by Gen. Canas.

THE STEAMERS ON THE TRANSIT ROUTE. Of the steamers on the Trunsit route, only four little ones-the Charles Morgan, the Clayton, the Bulwer and the James Ogden-remain on the river, and they are pearly used up, and the Virgiwand San Carlos on

AMERICAN NEUTRALS FORCIBLY DETAINED BY COSTA RICA.

On the Virgin and San Carles are a On the Virgin and San Carlos are a number of Americans who were amployed by the Transit Com-pary, and are now compelled by the Costa Ricans to-run the boats against their will. They have written to the Commodors of the Pacific squadron protesting against this detention, but the result is not yet known. For two months they were kept under such strict surveillance that they could not get a letter out of the country. A written placard was placed on the gangways of the boats for their edification to the effect that whoever expressed dissatisfaction with their positions, or a wish to leave the country, or sympathized with did not produce the desired effect.

Several of the engineers told me that the steamers night have been easily taken by Gen. Walker on several occasions, and that once they were on the point of delivering them up to him; but the failure of their communication to reach Walker prevented it.

THE DESERTERS IN COSTA RICA.

There are now some 450 deserters at SanJosé, Costa Rics, in a state of most abject wretchedness and destitution. The Costa Ricans will probably send them home in the course of time. Charley Myers, familiarly called King of Ometepec, and Carlos Thomas, a colored man, formerly Minister of Hacienda, and others, are at Greytown, waiting for a new expedition against Nicaragua. I think that there will be another before long. Our men here are nearly all arxious for another effort to Americanize Nicaragua. We find the following additional news in The Aspin-

mail Courier:

The United States steam frigate Roanoke, Capt.

Montgomery, arrived at the port of Aspinwall yesterday, June 18.

Commodore Paulding, at the request of the acting

day, Jone 18.

Commedore Paulding, at the request of the acting Consul. Mr. Morell, took in the Wabash, from this port, eight destitute Americans.

Among those being conveyed to the United States in the frigate Wabash is Mr. John Tabor, formerly the editor of El Nicaraguense, at Granada, when Walking government was located there. Mr. Tabor is recovering from the effects of a bad wound in the thigh. covering from the effects of a bad wound in the thigh-of the party that came from Greytown were Colonels Leonard and McDonald. The former was one of the original fifty six, and the only officer promoted on the field during the war, and that for gallantry; the latter-served in both the Cuban fillibustering expeditions, and has been in service constantly since the com-mencement of the war in Nicaragua. He has no wounds. Col. Leonard has a bad wound, which com-

peis the constant use of crutches.

A friend on board informed us that Col. Canty states there are between four and five hundred more including deserters of Welker's men h. Costa Rica, and that one hundred have determined to stay in the country

one hundred have determined to stay in the country and go to work.

Capt. Robb expresses great obligations to. Captain Wedward of the West India Royal Mail steamer Thances for the courteous kindness of towing his ship into the Harbor of San Juan del Norts, on his arrival there, when it was near night, and his could not otherwise have goes in.

We observed on Wednesday that the Orion sent a large launch and two boats to aid in the transfer of the fillibusters from the Cyane to the Wabash. The entire party were transferred (with the exception of one who could not be removed) on Wednesday afternoon, and the Wabash sailed that night for Naw-York.

WEBSTER PROPRIETOR OF THE TRANSIT ROUTE.

The Aspiranall Courter says:

The Aspinwall Courier says:

The Aspinwall Courier says:

"Mr. Webster, who was supposed to have been a agent of Vanderbilt toward Costa Rica, and who as appears to be the agent of himself, passed the firm of himself, which agent of himself, himself, the costa Ricans have a settled latention to bold Punta Arense, at Sau Jr an del Norte, How plainty the clouds gather, and how little the chance of opening the Nicaragua rour, for a long time to come?"

The Hited States sloop-of war Saratoga, Captain Pred. Chetard commanding, avrived at Aspinwall on

Pacific. [These men. to the number of 304, were embarked on board the bark J. R. Mora and taken to the 15th from Norfolk. She goes to Greytown in a Parama, where they were sent to Aspinwall and day or two, upon the same mission as that of the

Cyane-to bring hither the destrute deserters an others of Walker's army, who have reconligathered there. placed on board the United States steam-frigate CONTEMPLATED ATTACK UPON THE NEW QUARANTINE STATION. MILITARY CALLED OUT-GREAT EXCITE-MENT ON STATEN ISLAND. In the early part of Saturday afternoon the Metropolitan Police Commissioners received information that an attack upon the new buildings intended for the Quarantine Station would be made that evening, by an organization of the States Islanders. The in-

formation obtained was immediately communicated to the Quarantine Commissioners, whereupon the latter promptly addressed a note, of which the following is

promptly addressed a note, of which the following is a copy, to the Sheriff of Richmond County:

OFFICE OF THE COMMESSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARASTINE STATIOS.

No. 23 William street, New York, June 17, 1857

To Arrahan Laceman, Esc., Sarriff of Relaxed County.

Sin: Whereas notice has been given to the undersigned by the Metropolitan Folice Commissioners that an organized attack will be asseed during this evening out the Bulltings, dock and fences now in the process of evention for the State of New York at or near Seguine's Point, in the Town of Westfield, County of Richmond, this is to notify you of the above check, that you may take the precisery steps to preserve the said buildings, ko, from injury by any mob or lawiess gathering of the people.

om injury by any mob or lawiess gathering of the people.

GEORGE HALL,

GEOWNE,

Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station Upon the receipt of this intelligence, between 8 and o'clock on Saturday night the Sheriff at once called out three companies of military and fremen at Toup-kinsville, Stapleton and vicinity, by causing the bells of the Dutch Reformed Church and steamboat Sylph to be rung, and proceeded with them to the Club House, within a few miles of Seguine's Point, where he left them uttil he could visit the new Quarantine station, and a-certain whethertiteir presence and assist ance would be necessary.

Capt. Walling, having accertained that about 75

persons had assembled at a rendezvous in Rossville ready for conjunction with another party, from Facteryville, & a, had prepared for a desperate resistance of any force that might be brought against him and the brave fellows under his command; so that when the Sheriff and a friend came within the precincts of the grounds about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, his horse was seized and brought to a dead stand by the picket guard. The Sheriff appeared to be taken by surprise at so sudden an impediment to his progress, but on making himself known he was allowed to pass the lines to the Point, where Commissioner Bowne had arrived about a couple of hours beforehand. They remained on the ground until about 31 o'clock yesterday morning, when, all further apprehension of an attack being over, they left, and stages were sent for the military and fire companies from the Club House.

Capt. Walling and all his men were on duty the

whole of Saturday night, and when the sound of car-riage-wheels was heard on two occasions—the appreach of Commissioner Bowne and subsequently the Shefiff-every one took up his post, with revolver and musket "ready for the fray," and if the expected assailants had made their appearance, they would have had a pretty warm reception, and calculated to insure a hasty retreat. In the mean time, the news spread throughout the

whole Island that, the military had been called out and was on their way to the scene of trouble. Shortly afterward, the two mob assemblages thought it best to postpone their intended demonstrations until about the 4th of July next. Before the military and fixemen returned, or any latelligence could be obtained from Seguine's Point, it was rumored at Tompkinsville, Sta-pleton and Vanderbilt's Landing, that an attack had been made on the new Quarantine Station, which had resulted in the death of seven or eight persons, and the injury of many more; and yesterday resident of Staten Island called upon the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and made a statement which gave them reason to fear that a number of their own men at Seguine's Point, had been killed. They ac cordingly mustered a good force ready to proceed thith-er, but shortly afterward, satisfied themselves that al-though no attack had been made, the preparasteps had been taken for an attack tory and that the fear of coming off second best in case of undertaking it, had alone prevented the attempt. The Commissioners also accertained the names of a number of individuals who had purchased masks in the city to ure on the occasion of making the contemplated attack, they being in a position which readered it desirable that they should not be recognized in the matter. Under these circumstances the Gommissioners thought it advisable to proceed to Seguine's Point to confer with Capt. Walling and his men relative to the affair; the steaming Commodere, employed by the Quarantine Commissioners, lies ready with steam up to convey them thither. Commissioners Nye and Cholwell Mesers. Draper and Bowen, bulg absent from the city, and Strengton indisposed), Superintendent Talimadge Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Wilson, Special Messenger of the Metropoli-tan Police Department, and Dr. Breenhausen, Surgeon of the Staten Island military force, accompanied by two members of the

Press accordingly repaired to Seguine's Point, and fourd all right side up-and the men in the best of spirits. The fine frame buildings designed for hospitals, and a high fence inclosure, have been nearly erected within the past fortnight; and inasmuch as the baker and butchers had begun to supply them with provisions, and the oystermen in the vicinity had discovered that the new Quaranting managements were not likely to interfere with their vocation, it, was thought that all danger of any violence on the part the residents of the Island was at an ead until be information of a contemplated attack was received

The Metropolitan Police Com mimioners have taken such steps as are calculated to bring the offer prech steps as are calculated to bring the offer idea to justice in case they should make my violent. I monatration, for the most active parties concarned are marked men, and their movements are closely we ched.

After partaking of auch refresiment as could be obtained, the party returned to the y well satisfied with their trip and the southties. It, which they found evolything at Seguine's Point.

A Row AMONG FRENE'S A DEATTACK ON THE POLICE.—An alarm of fir , bet nig given in the Sixth District about 5 clock yes erday afternoon, Capt.
McKinney of the Thirte entr . Ward Police proceeded
with a section of men tow ard the fire, when he met with a section of men tov ard the fire, when he met several fire companies ret orning, and a short distance off discovered agreat; excitement, and almost immediately afterward was a fight, and a number of o'B zens urged Capt. Eckimey to hasten to the spot, which he did with his men, and arrested three had one, but subsequently let two of them go who had out little to do with the row, in order to secure the war done who was charged with being

the ringleades. As Capt. N Kinney was proceeding through some side streets with his prisoner, the latter called upon to rescue him, and almost instantly the coptain and his men were assailed with a shower of brickles to and stones, which had the desired effect, for Capt McKinney was struck twice on the head and the eby so seriously injured that it is feared be will not cover. Sergeant Wan Nart and Policemen Struck,

smith, Perry, McMahon and others were more or less injured by the assailants. The prisoner of course

FIRE IN CANAL STREET. -Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the old frame building.

No. 119 Canal street, occupied by two or three families as a dwelling, and thence extended to the roof of the brick building, No. 117, adjoining, occupied by Caspar Shenf as a hotel and lager-beer saloon. The building in which the fire activations of the street of the fire and the street of the saloon. building in which the fire originated was almost entirely destroyed, the fire having so extended between the partitions as to render if necessary for the firement to make free use of their hooks and axes. The roof of the hotel was destroyed by fire, and the interior much damaged by water. Total loss about \$1,000, neurance not ascertained.